THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, August 18, 1807. No. 1091.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

To Enterprizing Capitalists.

A person possessed of Three Thousand Dollars, wishes to meet with a partner who can advance, by instalments, in the course of twelve months, from 2 to 3,000 dollars. It is intended for it to be employed in a very respectable and lucrative branch of business, and capable of being extended so as to employ more than twenty times that amount in capital. The advertiser will take the trouble of conducting the business upon himself, and is very certain the profits will not be less than 75 per cent. per annum, and so confident is he of success, that he will insure the sum advanced from all risque and hazard (and give undeniable security for the same) to any person desirous of such an undertaking. As this advertisement offers advantages not often to be met with, none but persons who would be disposed to extend the business, and whose character stands fair for integrity and honor, will be attended to. Letters, post paid, left with the printer of this paper, addressed to W. S. R. will meet due attention.

P. T. O.

August 3, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and

FOR SALE,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ephraim Jones, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective dues in one month from this date, to *Thomas Jones* or *James Jones*, two of the executors; and all persons having demands against the estate aforesaid, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement.

Presley Nevill,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Thomas Jones,
James Jones, } Executors.

August 3, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

Whereas my wife Eleanor Flatcher has left my bed and board without the slightest provocation, I am compelled to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.

JOSEPH FLATCHER.

July 30, 1807.

Was found in the river Ohio, about the 15th July, inst. a pair of Saddle Bags, a variety of cloathing, and a letter. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive the articles.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

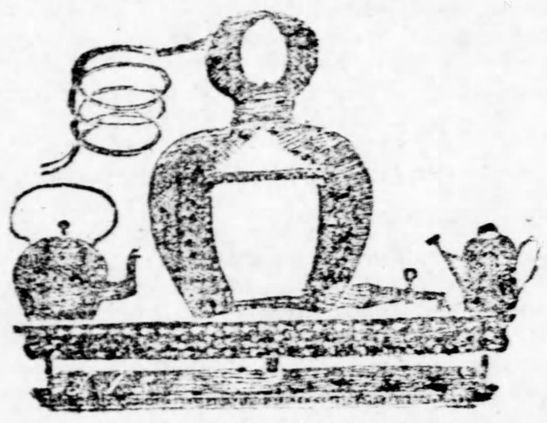
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1807.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & Boat Builders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

We have from time to time occasionally exerted our feeble efforts to chastise a diabolical practice, which has been introduced by the democrats, of exciting prejudices in the public mind against individuals who have put themselves upon their country to be tried for alledged crimes. Nothing is more common than to find democratic papers pronouncing positively upon the guilt of a man while before the very forum that must pronounce his guilt or innocence, and even proceeding to inflict the severest punishment that can be inflicted upon a man of an ingenuous mind, namely infamy and public detestation. By the letter of Luther Martin in this day's Gazette it will be seen that the cause is now taken up by a champion who advances to the combat with the club of a Hercules, and whose blows will be severely felt and long remembered by those violators of propriety and decorum upon whom they are so justly bestowed. *U. S. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

Messrs. Zebulon Hollingsworth, John Gilpin, James Sewall, Thomas W. Weazy.

GENTLEMEN,

I find from the public papers, that on the 4th of July, you respectively officiated in the respective characters of president, vice-president and secretaries, at a meeting of the citizens of Cecil county, held at Elkton, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence; and it is as persons who officiated in those characters, and it is in consequence of your conduct on that occasion, that I now take the liberty of addressing you.

On the fourth of July, 1776, we declared ourselves independent states, free from the tyranny and despotism of any nation on earth, and proceeded to establish governments for the sacred security of the property, the reputation, the liberty and the life of every person, who should be so far blest as to be citizens of those governments. We then pledged ourselves to the God of the universe, that the property, the reputation, the liberty and the life of every citizen should be safe, should be protected against the tyranny of the *one* or the *many*—and should be only taken from them by the laws of their country, faithfully, honestly and impartially dispensed, by an open, *fair, impartial trial, decided upon legal evidence*, in which every benefit to be had from counsel, is secured by the constitution to the citizen, who is as to either assailed.

Let me now ask you, gentlemen, what use, or more properly, abuse, did you turn the *anniversary of that day?* Was your conduct calculated to preserve and secure those blessings for the enjoyment of which the people of America heretofore hazarded all that was dear? Or was it calculated to render them more insecure than even under Asiatic despotism?

Let me examine this question. I have seen your list of toasts drank on that day, as published by yourselves.

On your *volunteers* I shall make no remarks—after seventeen bumpers had been drank, I can make great allowances for any thing that took place; but for the toasts deliberately prepared, and agreed to be drank on that day—myself, my fellow citiizens, and the world at large, do and will hold you answerable. Three of those toasts will be the subject of my animadversions.

The 7th is in the following words—The grand jurors lately impannelled at Richmond to indict the traitors of their country. May their zeal and patriotism in the cause of liberty, secure them a crown of immortal glory, and the fruits of their labour be a death wound to all conspirators.

The 8th—Luther Martin, the ex-attorney general of Maryland, the mutual and highly respected friend of a convicted traitor—May his exertions to preserve the Cataline of America, procure him a humble coat of tar and plumage of feathers, that will rival in finery all the mummeries of Egypt.

The 9th—Aaron Burr, the man who once received the confidence of a free people—May his treachery to his country exalt him to the scaffold, and hemp be his escort to the republic of dust and ashes.

To any person of common sense, who possesses one sentiment of candour, one humane feeling of the heart, it would be supposed that none but demons from Hell could on such an occasion, have deliberately prepared and drank the foregoing toasts, unless they had the most perfect knowledge of col. Burr's guilt. And even in that case he would naturally conclude the persons to be *savages* or *descendants* of savages, who when they kill their prisoner, feast their inhuman souls with every cruelty of torture.

But, gentlemen, have you any knowledge that col. Burr is guilty of treason or of any other offence? Doth either of you know of one single fact to prove upon him guilt of any kind? Why have ye not come forward and informed your government? And why had I not the pleasure of seeing you as witnesses at Richmond?

I know your answer. You must confess that you have no personal knowledge of any thing criminal, that has been committed by col. Burr; but that in the Aurora, the Argus, and many other democratic papers, you have seen him charged with not only misdemeanors, but treason.—Nay, you will probably say that the president of the United States in his message to congress, declared his *guilt to be placed beyond doubt.*

And after the length of time you have lived, a length of time that has whitened some of your heads—after the different public appointments which some of you have executed, am I now to put you in mind, that not one shilling's worth of your *dirty property* can be taken from you, without your having an opportunity of being personally heard, nor without *legal evidence* delivered *on oath* in *your presence*, with liberty on your part to *cross examine*, and by other witnesses to *contradict.* And yet you have to the utmost of your power, wantonly and wickedly assailed the good name, fame and reputation of col. Burr, upon *no evidence!* You have done what is still more wicked—you have, without any evidence, *assailed his life!* For, are you now, for the first time, to be instructed, that whenever a person is to be tried for a charge, which is punishable with death, he who endeavors to prejudice and inflame the public mind against him; he who does any act of a tendency to prevent the accused from having a fair, dispasionate, impartial trial, is, in the eye of God guilty of as murderous an intention, as if he had attempted to plunge a dagger to his heart! Equally murderous, but *infinitely more cowardly*—as the danger of punishment in the first case is meant to be avoided! What think you of yourselves and the rest who drank your savage toasts? Would you not have swallowed the beverage in your glasses, had it been the blood of col. Burr, with much more pleasure than the juice of the grape? Would not those who could express such savage delight in the *hope of his death*, could they do it with impunity, rip open his breast, tear out his heart, gnaw it with their teeth and suck down its blood, as acted the blood thirsty Parisians towards the amiable, the accomplished, the beautiful Lamballe! And know ye not that the gentleman, whose death would be such a feast to your savage souls, has a daughter as amiable, as accomplished, as lovely, as was Lamballe! A [illegible] to her you have been drinking unutterable misery! You may possibly think this language severe, but in a case like this, *no language can be severe.*

I would wish to harrow up every feeling of your souls, if indeed *such* souls can have any feeling!

You have toasted the grand jury, when [illegible] knew not whether they did right or wro[illegible] when you knew not whether the persons indic[illegible]ed are traitors or innocent citizens; whether the grand jury were actuated by zeal and patriotism in the cause of liberty, or zeal [illegible] cophancy in the cause of persecution; wh[illegible] their conduct deserves a crown of imm[illegible] glory or a noose of immortal infamy; for [illegible] that [illegible] is

have no knowledge that can enable you to decide upon the propriety or impropriety of their conduct. The toast, therefore only stands staring you in the face, to your eternal dishonor, as a proof of your ferocity against col. Burr. Nor, gentlemen, will the grand jury thank you for your toast. They were gentlemen of honor, of worth, of humanity; they were not actuated by the hellish wish, that the persons concerning whose conduct they were to enquire, should prove to be guilty; nor did they, in returning the bills true, feel an infernal pleasure. No, sirs, not a man of that grand jury assented to finding the bills, whose heart did not feel a pang; nor is there one of them whose heart will not enjoy exquisite pleasure should their innocence, on a fair, impartial before a petit jury (if, indeed, such a trial can be had, and which you have murderously attempted to prevent) be made manifest. Not a friend of the gentlemen indicted blames the *grand jury*. But are you to be informed, that the grand jury can only act upon evidence *selected* and sent to them for the *very purpose* of proving *guilt*; examined exparte; and that *perjury* can there appear unappalled? And are you to be informed that the Benign Spirit of our laws, even after indictment, presumes innocence? Those laws, that are said to be our government, which you are bound to support; and yet you, good, virtuous republicans, who boast of your love of liberty, and your sacred regard for the laws, and who call yourselves the protectors, the guardians of the rights of every man, have thought proper, not only to *presume guilt*, but have presumed to hold up to the indignation of your country, him whom the laws of your country presume to be innocent!

And now let me enquire who is the gentleman whose guilt you have pronounced, and for whose blood your *parched* souls thirst? Was he not a few years past adored by you next to your God, I mean your *earthly God*; for whether you believe in a deity, who has any government over your "*republic of dust and ashes*," I know not. Were you not then his warmest admirers? Did he not then possess every virtue? Had he then one sin—even a single weakness of human nature? He was then in power.—He had then influence.—You would then have been proud of his notice.—One smile from him would have brightened up all your faces.—One frown have lengthened all your visages.

But he is now a private citizen; he is now no longer in power; he is now persecuted!—And behold! he is now a Cataline; he is now a traitor; your prayers are now, that he may be exalted to the scaffold; that hemp may be his escort to to the "republic of dust and ashes," and to these invocations you have prostituted the anniversary of a day, which only ought to be held dear as long as the government, consequently established, shall sacredly protect property, reputation, liberty and life.

Go, ye holiday, ye sunshine friends—ye time servers—ye criers of Hosanna to-day, and crucify to-morrow—Go hide your heads, if possible, from the contempt and detestation of every virtuous, every honorable inhabitant of every clime.

Your eighth toast, as it personally relates to myself, gives me no uneasiness. I only notice it as proving the accursed malignity of your hearts towards col. Burr.

As to myself, I have never insulted or injured a single individual, who, on that occasion, celebrated the day. In the whole company I had not a personal enemy, nor was there a man among you who had reason to be so; with many of that company, perhaps with all, I had been personally acquainted—I had been in habits of receiving and returning polite attentions; on some, at least, of the company, I had conferred benefits; nor was there one man in the company on whom I would not have conferred any benefit he needed, and in my power (with propriety) to have bestowed. Nay, so well do I know you all, and the good will that you possess for me, that I have the most perfect confidence, had I arrived at Elkton the moment after you drank your eighth toast, and entered your room, you would have received me in the most friendly manner, you would have requested me to share in the festival and your politeness would have induced you to have suppressed your ninth and tenth toasts.

Having thus done you justice; having acquitted the company, to a man, of any personal resentment against me; let me state what was *my conduct* which induced you deliberately to prepare, and deliberately to drink the eighth toast.

I had appeared as one of col. Burr's counsel; and pray, doth not the constitution most sacredly secure to him the benefit of counsel? Can, it, then, be said, that a person shall be criminal, or even censurable, for doing what your constitution authorises him to do? Nay, if by public clamour, counsel is to be intimidated and prevented from appearing for the accused, is not the constitution thereby violated? And is not the accused thereby deprived of a constitutional right, and, if convicted, unconstitutionally convicted?

But I appeared in his defence as his friend, not merely as an attorney for my fee—And how long has it been, or upon what maxim is it established, that to do an authorized act from motives of friendship, is less honourable than from motives of sordid interest?

But you will say, that you believe him guilty of treason. I reply, you have no legal evidence on which you can found this belief. I will further say, that I, who have infinitely better information on the subject, believe col. Burr to be as innocent of any thing treasonable, in act or intent, as the infant unborn; and from I believe the executive of the United States is or at this time, of the same opinion—And for the truth of this asseveration, I appeal to my God. And I further answer, that if col. Burr was guilty of treason, as you, without any knowledge of the fact, declare him to be, yet he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial; and the constitution secures to him the benefit of counsel. You will, perhaps, as your last resort, for, in truth, you have no other, tell me, that at all events, you wish him to be hung, and therefore, are enraged at every thing which interferes with your wishes. Then, sirs, you ought to proceed in the true French style, for which, indeed, you appear quite ready—"Hang first, and try afterwards;" it would save a world of trouble, and gratify many a revengeful malignant fiend!

The whole burthen of my crime is resolved to this—That I have, in a case where the honour, the life of a friend, and the happiness of all who are dear to him, are at stake, had the hardihood, even although it might prevent you from feasting in his blood, to offer to him, from motives of friendship, those services, which the trifling abilities my God hath kindly bestowed on me, may enable me to render—I have thrown my body as a shield between the dagger of the assassin and the heart attempted to be pierced!

And for this conduct for which, if history records the event, I shall be respected as long as the page of history shall last, by all the worthy and good—yes, for this conduct, not only innocent, but praiseworthy, if any conduct of man can be so, you, the advocates of the constitution—you, exclusive republicans—you, the supporters and advocates of the rights of man, and of a government of laws—you, the sworn enemies of depostism, in whatever shape it may appear—would, if in your power, arm an infuriated mob against a private individual, who never gave you the slightest cause of personal complaint—and would be glad to see him, if his life was spared, suffer insult and injury to the last extreme which would be inflicted! Remember, gentlemen, I only hold up to your view the mirror of truth; blame yourselves only for the monstrous images of deformity which meet your vision.

In your toast you have particularly noticed me as "the mutual and highly-respected friend of an indicted traitor."

Remember, gentlemen, a few years only have passed since you boasted of your friendship for col. Burr. Your tongues, at that time, moved as quickly and with as much ease, as doth the aspen leaf under the influence of the atmosphere, in his praise; and had I then presumed to have treated his name as you have treated it, I should not have been surprized had I been tarred and feathered—and indeed should have thought that I had richly deserved it. He was then your *political* friend—*such he never was to me*—Our friendship has been *personal*; our *politics* have ever been *different*. Think then, if my heart was such a heart as you possess—that my friendships were formed from political motives only, and depended entirely upon the situation of the person—whether he was in power or a private citizen—whether he was the objecct of executive favoritism or persecution; cannot you suppose such a heart might be gratified in the extreme, to see that power which *he did bestow, which he only could have bestowed*, upon those who now possess power, (a *truth* notorious, and which democracy hath often acknowledged) now exerted for the destruction of him who gave it; Yes, gentlemen, if my heart was like yours I might perhaps take as savage a pleasure in beholding his execution as it is evident you would take.

A few words more, before we part—You have shewn to the world a disposition to expose me to an enraged mob—a disposition to see me suffer insult and injury, and what I suppose such beings as you would call *disgrace*. My life, I acknowledge, is in the power of an assassin—it is in the power of an infuriated multitude; but to me that is a consideration which never hath nor never will influence my conduct. I know that I must die.—To me who has lived longer than I had a right to expect, the time when it shall take place is not to myself of much consequence; nor do I know that it is so to my country; but there is a number of individuals to whose felicity my life is of importance—for their sake I would not rashly expose it. As to the manner in which my life shall terminate—whether surrounded by friends, in my bed—whether torn limb from limb by an enraged mob—or whether perjury should "exalt me on the scaffold"—is to me *perfectly indifferent*: my *future existence* will not be thereby affected; nor can I, by the manner of my death, nor by brutal violence in my life, be disgraced. I hold my reputation and my honour on a much surer tenure than the unstable voice of what is commonly called popularity, to obtain which I never sacrificed one feeling of my heart, nor one duty which I owed either to God or to man.

I AM KNOWN, *and I am respected*, in every state and in every territory belonging to the United States. I repeat, that *I am* RESPECTED—Do you wish to know why? Because my heart is the very reverse of those belonging to my Elkton toasters; because I never intentionally injured a human being; because, instead of wishing harm to any one, I have ever wished the reverse, even to my enemies; because, instead of increasing the miseries of human life, I would, if possible, render this world a paradise; because, my wishes have been proved sincere by my conduct, as far as my fortune and my situation in life have given me power, and because, it is known I am *incapable to desert a friend in distress*.

On the subject of mobs, permit me to assure you, I fear no violence from any combination of American citizens. By that description, I mean all those, of whatever clime, who were here when the peace of 1783 took place, and the descendants of all such persons—My name disclosed, even should my person not be known would, as to to them, be a security from violence.

I now, gentlemen, take my leave of you, most sacredly assuring you, that, as to what relates to myself, I freely forgive you, and that I feel no resentment against you. My indignation hath been excited and expressed against your conduct, on account of colonel Burr—on account of its immediate tendency, and your wicked intention, to deprive him, in a case where his honor and his life are at hazard, of that fair, impartial trial, which the constitution and laws of your country stand pledged to him that he should have; of which pledge, with a sacriligeous hand, you have robbed him. And I have been actuated by a wish to express to the public my detestation of, and as far as in my power to put an end to, that infamous, that infernal, that murderous conduct, which has been common in the democratic papers, and too much countenanced in some of the federal papers—to make the press, which ought to be the guardian of liberty, the shield of innocence, and, even, as to guilt, an angel of mercy—to make that press the demon of envy, hatred, and revenge—the Moloch of persecution, whenever personal or political enemies were to be hunted down: a practice not only the dishonor and disgrace of this country, but under which no man can be safe; such has been the conduct of printers on a former occasion as to colonel Burr; such has been the conduct of printers in the case of Selfridge; such has been the conduct of printers in the present case as to colonel Burr; but you, gentlemen, have the unparalleled guilt, which I hope will never be paralleled, of endeavouring to turn the fourth of July into an *auto da fe*; on that day to burn your victims.

And remember, gentlemen, what is colonel Burr's case now, may be the case of any one of you hereafter, unless you are protected by your own insignificancy. You may become obnoxious to individual hatred; you may become obnoxious to some future administration; you may be accused of some capital crime. Interest and influence, hatred and malice, may inflame the public mind against you; the celebrators of the fourth of July may devote you to the halter, before a jury whose minds has been poisoned against you; you may be brought for trial before a jury that has already prejudged your cause, from the public papers, as you have prejudged the cause of col. Burr. Their fiat is to determine whether you die an ignominious death: whether your wives and children shall suffer despair and distraction. In such a situation you will feel the infamy of that conduct, of which you have boasted: and you will then know how to appreciate the merits of any gentleman who shall dare to advocate your cause even for the consideration of money, leaving friendship out of the question.

LUTHER MARTIN.

PARIS, *June* 12.

Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in execution of the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire repaired to the senate.

His serene highness was received with the usual ceremony, and having taken his seat—said,

Gentlemen,—I bring you a message from his majesty the emperor and king, and letters patent, given the 28th May last, in the imperial camp at Finkenstein.

These letters confer the title of hereditary duke of Dantzick on the marshal Lefevre, pretor of the Senate.

The message further enhances the high distinction by the noble and affecting exposition of the motives that hath determined it.

The military career of the marshal Lefevre, so long illustrious, will be forever memorable by the siege of Dantzick, and by the brilliant success which has terminated it.

His majesty could not recompence in a more worthy manner, ancient and numerous services, at the same time that it prepares just subject of emulation to those who will one day succeed to the dignity which the marshal Lefevre has just received.

MUNICH, *May* 27.

Our Court has received dispatches from Silesia. Gen. Klein had conceived the daring scheme of advancing by a circuitous rout to Breslaw, and taking that town by a *coup de main*. He had already obtained some advantages, when general Lefevre and Rogloich attacked him and dispersed his troops after having taken from him many prisoners.

Extract of a letter from a Bavarian officer of the general-staff, dated

"*Pultusk*, *May* 17.

"On the 10th, at 4 in the morning, we passed the Narew, in front of Pultusk, where, after having driven in the advanced Russian posts, we took up a position on the left bank with five battalions of infantry, for the purpose of covering the building of the head of a bridge. Our labours met with no disturbance on the 12th; but the 13th was only so much the more terrible and destructive; at half past 12 we were attacked on all points by two regiments of infantry, two regiments of light horse, a regiment of Hussars and a pulk of Cossacks, who principally directed their force against the first battalion of duke Charles. This battalion after having formed a square, and defended itself with unexampled obstinacy, was at length obliged to yield to the enemy's superior force, which threatened to turn our left wing. It made its retreat by degrees, and in such a manner as to afford time for our artillery placed on the battery in the island to let off howitzers, which spread terror amidst the enemy's line. The enemy's infantry, which kept up a dreadful fire against the whole of our line, now attacked it with great impetuosity, but were twice repulsed. He was not discouraged but made a third attack, which lasted for four hours, against our weak battalions, to whom no other alternative was left than to conquer or die. The brave lieutenant-gen. Von Wreden, who kept behind the infantry with his staff, went from one battalion to another encouraging the troops.

"At a few hundred paces further was the prince royal with his adjutants, none of whom quitted ther position although several balls fell at their feet. The enemy's line began at length to give way; ours rushed forward and thus decided the victory in favour of the Bavarian arms. This victory, glorious as it is for us, has cost us dear by depriving us of several brave fellows. The field of battle, to our left, was crowded with the enemy's slain, by means of our grape shot.—Our loss in killed is not very heavy, but the number of wounded is more considerable. The enemy allows himself to have lost several hundred men in killed and wounded, and does justice to the courage of the Bavarian infantry.

FRANKFORT, *June* 4.

The following details of the position of the Russian and Prussian army are given as authentic. The corps of Prussian troops form the right wing of the coalesced army. Its right is supported by Frischaff, and its left extends to Wormditt. The Passarge separates it from the French troops; that river is very shallow, Prussian deserters often pass over it to the French army. From their reports it would seem that the Prussian troops are much too far extended, comparitively to their number. The Russian occupy the line leading from Wormditt to Schippenbeil thro' Hulsberg and Bartenstein. They have strong guards posted in front of their wings and centre. General Platow, hettmann of the cossacks, commands that of the left wing and carries his reconnoitrings as far as Ostelburg. A body of Russian troops separated from the Russian main army is stationed between Bialytock and the Bug.

The communication between the French, Prussian, and Russian head-quarters continues to be very frequent, and a general opinion is prevalent, that negociations for the re-establishment of peace are followed up with some hopes of success. The Prussians appear to be extremely desirous of it.—According to the Nuremberg Gazette, M. de Novosilzof and baron de Hardenbergh have arrived at the French head-quarters as plenipotentiaries.

The whole of the coast of Barbary is declared by the Russians to be in a state of blockade, and a number of small Russian privateers are on that coast.

RICHMOND, *August* 1.

We are informed that, in consequence of a letter received from the President of the United States, the goverment of this commonwealth, with the advice of Council, has directed all the militia now on service at Norfolk and Hampton to be immediately disbanded, except one company of artillery, under the command of Capt. Nestill, and Capt. Robert B. Taylor's troop of cavalry; the former of which is to be stationed at Norfolk, and trained to the management of artillery by the use of the guns at Fort Norfolk; the latter to be on duty in the vicinity of Lynhaven Bay, for the purpose of watching the motions of the British squadron, and enforcing the President's proclamation.—We further learn that the executive have tho't proper to call out a company of infantry from the county of Princess Anne, to assist the cavalry in performing this service; and that major Thomas Newton, jr. is appointed commander of the whole; a brigadier general being unnecessary for the command of so small a detachment. It appears, therefore, that general Mathews will not continue in employment.

We are happy to find from this information, that the President of the United States is convinced that the frigates la Cybelle and Chesapeake, together with the gun boats now at Norfolk, and others about to be sent thither, aided by the batteries of Fort Nelson and Fort Norfolk, will be sufficient for the defence of that place from any attack which may for some time be expected.

NORFOLK, *July* 29.

The United States schr. Revenge, capt. Read went to sea on Monday evening.

She may be expected to arrive in England about the first of September; before which, the British government and people will not only have received an account of the transactions, but of the sentiments which it has excited in the U. S. together with the President's proclamation.—The first account of this affair will probably reach England about the first of August, by two ships that left this place the 27th and 28th of June, by each of which we forwarded to our correspondents our extra sheet of the 24th June, besides which we know that an unusual number of the Ledger went by the same vessels. The proclamation went from here on the 9th or 10th of July, by two vessels from England. The minds of the government and of the British nation will therefore be prepared before the Revenge arrives; the effects produced in England we shall discover and possibly feel, about the middle of September. If the British government is determined to sustain admiral Berkely, orders will do given to seize and capture our vessels without exception; if otherwise, they will not be interrupted. The English government will perceive that war is inevitable, if it avows the principle of searching our national ships, and act accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 6.

From MALTA, to June 8.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—We have conversed with a gentleman who left Malta, 8th June. He confirms the account that the English had been defeated in Egypt; and that a frigate and sloop of war had brought intelligence to Malta, with the bodies of two of the generals killed in the action. One of which he understood to have been that of major general Frazer. [The general staff of the corps which went to Egypt, were major generals Frazer, and Wauchope, and brigadier general Stuart.] The British loss was stated to be at 1500 killed and wounded; more than one half of the troops which landed. It is supposed the English were defeated by the Albanians, mentioned in general Frazer's letter announcing the capture of Alex-

sedile, and which were stated to be on the march to relieve the city. An account of the death, by disease, of rear admiral sir Thomas Louis, was also received at Malta. This leaves the British squadron in the Archipelago without an admiral—Duckworth and sir Sidney Smith having previously sailed for England. Louis was one of the best officers in the service. He was with Nelson at the battle of the Nile: and had been invested with several orders of knighthood.

FROM HALIFAX.

American gentlemen, recently from Halifax, state, that the affair between the Leopard and Chesapeake is differently represented there, from what it has been in the United States.—Admiral Berkeley has alledged in writing that "His orders were not issued until every application to restore the mutineers and deserters had been made by his Britannic majesty's minister, consul, and officers, and had been refused by the government of the United States." He added, "that though the captain of the American frigate positively asserted, that no deserters composed a part of the crew, the officer enlisted them avowedly as such, and was one of his lieutenants. The men were afterwards actually found on board the frigate." One of the killed on board the Chesapeake was said to be a warrant officer on board the British ship Chichester, who had been inveigled from his duty. [The declaration of commodore Berkeley as stated above we understand, has been officially received by the British consul residing in this town.]

CHARLESTON, July 24.—By the arrivals yesterday from Africa, the melancholy account of the loss of the ship Independence, is confirmed. She was blown up at Loango; when her cargo, consisting of about 200 slaves, all the crew, except the captain, one mate, and two seamen, who were on shore at the time perished.

History informs us that strong fortifications have often bid defiance to hostile assaults for a long time. The seige of Ostend by the Spaniards, in 1601, lasted more than three years, and 80,000 of the assailants fell, before it capitulated on honorable terms. Isabella, Governante of the Netherlands, made a vow that she would not change her *linen* before Ostend surrendered; but it became of so dark a hue, that the ladies of the court dyed their own, to keep her in countenance.

Capt. Storey (arrived at New-York) who left Norfolk on Friday last, informs, that he read, in a Norfolk paper of that day, the arrival of the brig Venus, capt. Hall, in a short passage from Malaga. Capt. H. informed, that just before he sailed, there was an engagement between the U. States frigate Constitution, capt. Campbell, and a British frigate, which lasted six hours, and that the latter ultimately struck her colors, but was not taken possession of by the Constitution. Capt. Storey adds, that the news was believed at Norfolk, and says the battle was produced by a misunderstanding between the officers of the two frigates about the right of search.

From the Baltimore American, 4th Aug.

We yesterday received the Norfolk Herald of the date of Aug. 1, by a private conveyance. It states that the British armed brig Columbine, of 18 guns, with dispatches from Halifax, was at anchor in Hampton Roads.—On her arrival within Cape Henry, she received from on board the Triumph a large boat load of men, consisting of 50 in number at least, and then proceeded to her anchorage in Hampton Roads. The British officers and seamen lately taken at Lynhaven, were to be sent that day on board the Triumph, anchored off Cape Henry.

In consequence of the information (of an action in the Mediterranian, between the U. S. frigate Constitution, and a British ship of war,) the Richmond and Petersburgh troops of cavalry, who had received orders to return to their respective homes, were directed to remain in their encampments.—*Peterb. Intel.*

More Vexation.—We have seen a letter (says the Boston Repertory) from a very intelligent American in London, which states that Mr. Armstrong had left Paris, to wait on Bonaparte, at his head quarters—that our difficulties at the court of St. Cloud and Madrid became more involved; and that it was evident Talleyrand intended no accommodation should take place between us and Spain.

MIRANDA.

NEW-YORK, *August* 4.—By a gentleman lately arrived from Trinidad, we are informed, that Miranda was still at that place, and that he was waiting for intelligence and assistance from England, for the purpose of making a further attempt on the Spanish Maine.—Many are of opinion that he has a British commission, and, acts under the orders of that government. *No expedition* appears to be fitting out from Trinidad for the Maine at present.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract from the Journal of the United States sloop of war Montezuma, dated April 30, 1799, A. Murray, commander.

"We are now about taking our departure from Moro Castle, with 57 sail under convoy, collected from various ports on the leeward station, and bound to the United States; the estimate value of their cargoes amounting to 2,025,000 the duties on which will add to our revenue 250,000.

What cannot Americans boast of! *thus in their infancy* when they hear of such fleets, covering the Western Ocean with their canvas? and what had not government aroused from its lethargy in giving at least an apparent protection to our commerce, and which hath filled our treasury beyond all calculation. Blush, then, ye stubborn opposers of the naval system; may ye live to see and and acknowledge your errors, for while laboring to have a cent, you were losing dollars to the community."

These are facts which speak for themselves; the above mentioned fleet all arrived safe.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY August 18, 1807.

☞ The Office of this Gazette is removed to Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR,

MONDAY, *August 3d*, 1807.

ON this day the Circuit Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit and District of Virginia, was held according to adjournment in the city of Richmond.

Present—*CHIEF JUSTICE* of the U. States.

George Hay, William Wirt and Alexander M'Rae, Esquires, counsel for the prosecution.

The prisoner was brought into court from his apartment near the Swan tavern, to which he had been removed on Saturday.

Edmund Randolph, John Wickham, Benjamin Botts, John Baker, and Luther Martin, Esquires, appeared as his counsel.

No less than one hundred and five witnesses to obtain the attendance of whom subpoenas had been issued, (including those who had heretofore been recognised to attend) were called on behalf of the United States.

The *venire* were then called over, consisting of twelve gentlemen from Wood county, and thirty-six from other counties, viz. Hezekiah Bukey, James G. Laidley, James Henderson, James Compton, Hamilton Morrison, Yates S. Connell, Jacob Beeson, William Prince, Nimrod Saunders, Thomas Creel, Anthony Buckner, David Creel, from the county of Wood: John H. Upshaw, of Essex; William Pope, of Powhatan; Peyton Randolph, William Wardlaw, David Lambert, Overton Anderson, David Bullock, Edward Carrington, and George W. Smith, of the city of Richmond; John Bowe, Lewis Trueheart, John W. Ellis, Thomas Starke and William White, of Hanover; John Roberts of Culpepper; Joshua Chaffin, of Amelia; Gervas Storrs, Miles Seldon, Thomas H. Prosser, Nathaniel Seldon, Esme Smock, and Wm. B. Chamberlaine, of Henrico; William Yancey, of Pittsylvania; John Staples, Edward C. Stanford, and Dabney Minor, of Albemarle; Richard B. Goode and Robert Haskins, Chesterfield; Richard E. Parker, Westmoreland; Randolph Harrison and Jerman Baker, Cumberland; William Hoomes, Caroline; Hugh Mercer, Spottsylvania; William R. Fleming, Goochland; Armistead Thompson Mason, Loudon, and William M'Daniel, Stafford;—all of whom answered, except Edward Carrington and Esme Smock.

Mr. Hay observed that he had not yet been able to furnish col. Burr with a list of the witnesses and a statement of the places of their residence, as the law requires; and that as many of those, who had been summoned and recognized, had failed to appear, he was not ready to proceed with the trial immediately. He also informed the court that a list of the venire had been delivered on Saturday to col. Burr, but had since been discovered to be inaccurate. It became therefore necessary (an act of congress having directed this to be done at least three days before the trial,) to deliver a correct list on this day; and of course, the trial would be postponed until the requisite time should have elapsed.

Col. Burr said that he believed he should have no objection to waving his privileges with respect to the lists of witnesses and venire men; as he was very anxious to prevent any delay of his trial.

After some desultory conversation it was agreed that the court should not sit again 'till the Wednesday following; during which interval *Mr. Hay* supposed it would be in his power to procure an accurate list of the witnesses; and Col. *Burr*, that he could obtain as much information, concerning the venire, as he wished.

Col. *Burr* then moved the court for a writ of subpoena duces tecum to require the president of the United States to produce a certain written communication, made to him by gen. Eaton, and mentioned in that gentleman's deposition.

Mr. *Hay* said that no objections would be made to producing that paper, and that he believed he had it in his own possession, and would shew it col. Burr and his counsel.

However, as he expressed himself with some uncertainty, the subpoena was awarded.

The court then adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about the 1st of April last, an apprentice to the Mason trade, by the name of *JOHN WINES*, about five feet ten inches high; had on when he went away, a striped cotton short coat, buckskin overalls, and swansdown jacket. Whoever takes up said runaway shall have the above reward but no charges.

AUDLEY M'FARLAND.

August 12, 1807.

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 319 acres, situate on the great road from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, about 15 miles from the former place. On the premises are a large, well finished three story Stone House, a Log House with a shingled roof, a large double barn, several other convenient buildings, and a pump at the door. There is about one hundred acres of cleared land, and nearly twenty acres of good meadow, a large apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees. The situation of this place for either tavern or store is equal to any in the country. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscribers or either of them, who have been lawfully appointed guardians to Michael Hellman.

GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN GILL.

Allegheny County, August 12, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			$.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

COTTON.

THIRTY BALES of COTTON, of a superior quality, for Sale by the Bale, on reasonable terms. Apply either to Mr. William Lane, or to the subscriber at Mr. Carr's Tavern.

EXUM JOHNSON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PETERSBURGH, (Va.) *August 7.*

We learn that the trial of Burr was postponed to Friday (this day)—Some arrangement was endeavored to be made between the Court and the counsel, so as to produce an early termination of this interesting trial—but without effect. The bar was expected to be reinforced by additional counsel on the part of Burr.

Jonathan Dayton was supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Richmond; and it was conjectured would remain concealed until the time of his trial, in order to avoid the horrors of imprisonment—he would *then* deliver himself up to the civil authority.

SAVANNAH, *July 21.*

We hear from good authority that two of the pilots of this port, have been detected in an attempt to supply the British sloop of war Indian, now on our coast, with water from our harbor. One of them on Saturday night, the other yesterday; from the former, lieut. Croker of the Revenue Cutter, took the water of one hogshead and two bbls; replaced the whole with salt water, as the pilots said it was only for ballast they took it in. In justice to others of that profession, we state the names of the two detected, as they have been stated to us—T. Alworthy, and —— Alfred—the former is one of the two pilots who reported that they were robbed of their water by the Indian a few days ago; this report, it is also said is groundless, and it is confidently believed, they received bread, beef and rum, for the water.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 10.*

Captain Mayne of the brig St. Croix Packet, sixteen days from St. Croix, is the bearer of a report that a *British packet* arrived at St. Croix, with London dates to the 24th June, which stated that Bonaparte was about to negociate a peace on the Continent and declared that England should not be a party in the negociations.—It is possible that news of this tenor may have been received at St. Croix: it is however certain it could not have been brought there by a British Packet.

A gentleman who went down with the prisoners to Lynhaven bay, and who was on board the Triumph, informs, that there are 5 or 6 runaway negroes on board, who would be given up on proper application being made for them. Why the officers of the British men of war allow them to remain on board is astonishing; for they must certainly know that they are runaways. *Nor. Herald.*

Douglass and Humphreys.—We are informed that this pair of executioners have gone to Halifax to consult with admiral Berkely. In the mean time the British fleet on our coast and within our waters, will be commanded by the meritorious and celebrated captain Hardy, the companion of the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar—lord Nelson. Captain Hardy was learned the way into the temple of same by gallant and honorable atchievements; not like Whitby, Humphreys and Co. by murdering unsuspecting and hospitable neighbors. We may therefore reasonably infer, that no further annoyance will be given to us than may be enjoined by positive orders.

LONDON, June 20.—The first division of the expedition sailed yesterday morning from the Downs for Stralsund. It consisted of the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry of the German legion.—The division that has sailed under the command of Gen. Drecksel. A second embarkation was to take place in a day or two.

The marquis of Huntly does not go with the grand expedition; that gallant Nobleman is now appointed on the staff of the army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major-General Wanchope, who fell in Egypt. Capt. Johnson, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his Lordship's Aid-de-Camp.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been duly empowered, will sell the following tracts and parcels of land, the greater part of which are of the first rate and very valuable.

1. A Tract containing 273 acres and allowance, situate on the south-east (or Pittsburgh) side of the Allegheny river, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh; and including part of a body of land known by the name of the White-Oak Level.

2. A Tract containing 301 acres 14 perches and allowance, near the above, situate on Plumb creek on the same side of the Allegheny river.

3. A moiety or undivided equal half part of that excellent body of land including the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 40th lots in Leet's District of Depreciation lands, (one of which is known by the name of the *Cocked Hat*) containing in the whole about 1500 acres, a considerable part of which is river bottom. This body of land extends between a mile and an half and two miles on the Ohio river, and nearly the same distance on both sides of the Big Sewickly creek (the line between Allegheny and Beaver counties) where, it is represented, there are excellent seats for mills and other water works. There are several tenements on the land, and about 160 acres cleared and in high cultivation.

4. A Tract containing 403 1-2 acres, called "*Fruitful*," on the south side of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, formerly in Robinson township, Washington county, patented in 1787.

5. A Tract containing 383 1-2 acres, called "*Vineyard*," on the waters of Duck run, formerly in the same township, patented in 1787.

Donation Lands.

6. Tract No. 179 in the 2d District, containing 250 acres, in Mercer County, near the line of Beaver county.

7. Tract No. 34 in the same Dirtrict, containing 500 acres, on Slippery-Rock creek, in Butler county.

8. Tract No. 179 in the same District, containing 500 acres, on Neshanock creek in Mercer county. There are convenient roads thro' these two tracts, and good mill-seats on both.

9. Tract No. 56 in the 3d District, containing 500 acres, on a branch of Shenango creek, about ten miles from Mercer, the seat of justice in Mercer county.

10. Tract No. 814 in the 4th District, containing 200 acres, in Mercer county.

11. Tract No. 939 in the 5th District, containing 200 acres, adjoining Mr. John Shakley's large and well improved farm on the great road leading from Mercer to Meadville, in Mercer county.

12. Tract No. 1079 in the same District, containing 200 acres, situate near French creek and the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Meadville, adjoining lands of Aaron Boylen.

13. Tract No. 1407 in the 7th District. containing 200 acres in Crawford county.

The subscriber will also receive proposals from persons wishing to purchase, for the following tracts, which will be sold at fair and reasonable prices; but which, for want of sufficient information, have not yet been fixed by the owners of the lands.

Depreciation Lands.

14. Tract No. 53 in Leet's District, containing 277 acres in Beaver county
15. Ditto 54 do 322 in ditto
16. Ditto 55 do 269 do
17. Ditto 56 do 241 do
18. Ditto 130 Alexander's do 237 in Allegheny do

Donation Lands.

19. Tract No. 10 in 1st District containing 300 acres in Butler county.
20. Do 185 in ditto 200 acres in do
21. Do 119 ditto 200 Beaver do
22. Do 299 2d ditto 200 Butler do
23. Do 400 ditto 200 do
24. Do 488 3d ditto 200 Mercer do
25. Do 510 ditto 200 do
26. Do 593 ditto 200 do
27. Do 644 ditto 200 do
28. Do 725 4th ditto 200 do
29. Do 852 ditto 200 do
30. Do 50 5th ditto 300 do
31. Do 996 ditto 200 do
32. Do 1071 ditto 200 do
33. Do 1093 6th ditto 200 Venango do
34. Do 1521 8th ditto 200 Crawford do
35. Do 2158 10th ditto 200 Erie do

36. 25,000 acres in two tracts on Green river, in Green county, in the state of Kentucky, within three miles of the county town, to which a populous road goes through the lands.

37. A tract containing 4972 acres, in Tazewell county, in the state of Virginia, adjoining the farm of Capt. H. Bowen, in a growing settlement called "Maiden Springs." The land is rich, well timbered and watered.

These Kentucky and Virginia lands will be sold on terms highly favorable to purchasers.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
29th May, 1807.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,
HAS FOR SALE,
A few very heavy STILLS,
For which he will take Whiskey in payment.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,
Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner.

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill seite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.